

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hartwood Manor
other names/site number Old Foote Place VDHR File # 089-0021

2. Location

street & number 335 Hartwood Road (Route 612) Not for publication N/A
city or town _____ vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Stafford County code 179 zip code 22406

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the National Register

Signature of Keeper _____

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

Date of Action _____

_____ other (explain): _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Hartwood Manor
Stafford County, VA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
6	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single dwelling; residence
DOMESTIC	Sub: Secondary structure; milk house
DOMESTIC	Sub: Secondary structure; workshop
DOMESTIC	Sub: Secondary structure; well
AGRICULTURE	Sub: Animal facility; goat barn
AGRICULTURE	Sub: Storage; hay barn

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single dwelling; residence
DOMESTIC	Sub: Secondary structure; storage
DOMESTIC	Sub: Secondary structure; workshop
DOMESTIC	Sub: Secondary structure; well
AGRICULTURE	Sub: Storage; barn
AGRICULTURE	Sub: Storage; barn

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY: Gothic Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation BRICK
Roof METAL: Tin
Walls BRICK
Other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE**Period of Significance** 1848-1955**Significant Dates** 1848**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A**Cultural Affiliation** N/A**Architect/Builder** unknown**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: Fredericksburg Public Library; Stafford County Plat Books

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.924 acres**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)A Zone 18 Easting 275322 Northing 4255410
 See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nancy W. KrausOrganization: First & Main. LLCdate August 17, 2005street & number: 6224 New Harvard Lanetelephone (804) 304-6053city or town Glen Allenstate VAzip code 23059

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Stephen D. and Connie S. Hilkerstreet & number 335 Hartwood Roadtelephone (540) 752-9257city or town Fredericksburg VAzip code 22406

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Hartwood Manor
Stafford County, Virginia**

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Summary Description

Hartwood Manor, is a rare surviving example of rural Gothic Revival architectural style in Virginia. Gothic Revival was popularized in the mid-nineteenth century, particularly in New England, through the writings of Andrew Jackson Downing, but its appearance in rural Virginia is unusual. Constructed in 1848 by Julia and Ariel Foote, the dwelling is situated upon 8.924 acres on Route 612, Hartwood Road, in southern Stafford County. The front yard, approached by a circular driveway, is defined by an unusual fence composed of distinctive cannon ball-shaped columns and white-painted wood. Set back 75 feet from the road and graciously situated upon a low knoll, the dwelling overlooks gently rolling pastures and fields that were once part of a 697-acre farm derived from an earlier 5,000-acre Land Grant known as the Morson Tract. The facade is constructed of brick, laid in Flemish bond. Constructed over a full raised brick basement, the house is three bays wide and two-and-one-half stories high. Gothic Revival features include a steeply-pitched, cross-gable roof; one-story, polygonal bay windows; pointed and square-arched drip moldings; modified lancet-arch windows; and deep eaves with exposed rafter ends. The centrally-placed entrance is recessed and sheltered by a one-story, one-bay, wooden porch with brick steps. The entrance system is composed of a four-panel wood door, wood panel and leaded-glass sidelights, and an elliptical, leaded-glass transom.

On the interior, spacious formal rooms flank the central hall which also provides passage to a third original room that is positioned behind the west parlor. Three rooms on the second and third floors mirror the first-floor plan. A two-story addition, constructed in 1967, tastefully enlarged the original rear-facing ell plan. On the first floor, a large kitchen with adjacent dining area filled in the northwest corner and a fourth bedroom and bathrooms were incorporated on the second floor.

Four contributing dependencies are sited to the west of the dwelling. A frame barn, a concrete block milk house, a frame chicken house, and a frame workshop were constructed early in the twentieth century. One contributing structure, a mid-nineteenth-century, hand-dug well, is located behind the house. The Hartwood Manor complex retains a high degree of historic fabric and architectural integrity.

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Site Description

Hartwood Manor is an unusual example of Gothic Revival-style architecture in Stafford County. The dwelling is located on the west side of Route 612, approximately 1.4 miles from the intersection of Route 17 and 10.75 miles northwest of downtown Fredericksburg. Within commuting distance of Washington, DC, Stafford County exhibits the manifestations of rapid suburban development that has been characteristic of northern Virginia for several decades. Although Route 17 is commercially well-developed, Route 612 road retains a relatively quiet, rural character.

Today, the dwelling is set back 75 feet from the road, perched upon a low knoll and surrounded by a gently rolling 8.9-acre land parcel. The surrounding dog-leg-shaped acreage protects the historic character of the mansion and the dependencies which are assembled to the west of the house. A semi-circular driveway, three massive oak trees, and an impressive collection of gnarled holly bushes enhance the streetscape of the mansion. The front yard is defined along the north and south boundaries by an unusual concrete and wood fence constructed in the 1950s. A series of five-foot, poured concrete columns are evenly spaced along the edge of the property line. The base of each column is hexagonal, and it is topped with a two-member cap composed of a diagonally-placed square block and a cannon ball. The spaces between the columns are filled in with three horizontal wooden rails. The entire fence is painted white, creating a distinctive landscape feature. Vestiges of slate and brick walkways and a short run of old stone steps are visible to the south and west of the mansion. Picturesque perennial gardens dot the landscape around the perimeter of the house. A towering pecan tree in the rear yard and an equally large mulberry tree in the pasture are believed to have survived since the mid-nineteenth century.

Architectural Description: Exterior

The original mansion was built as a rear-facing ell, composed of a front block measuring approximately 45 feet by 20 feet and a rear block measuring approximately 17 feet by 13 feet. The dwelling, constructed of salmon-red brick with struck, buff-colored mortar joints, is built over a full English basement. Square-shaped iron tie-rods are visible on the east, north, and west elevations.

The dwelling was enlarged in 1967. A two-story ell with a rear-facing gable was constructed over a brick and concrete basement, filling in the southwest corner of the original mansion. The addition, approximately 28 feet by 21 feet in plan, is constructed of antique brick laid in five-course American bond. It is one bay deep along the south elevation and two bays wide along the west elevation. Care was taken during the construction to respect the historic character of the original dwelling. Imitating the earlier construction, exterior load-bearing walls are 14 inches thick. Bricks were salvaged from a demolished dwelling in Petersburg, Virginia, to ensure a close match to the size, color, and texture of the original brickwork. Windows and exterior trim were either carefully removed

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from the existing
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walls and re-installed or skillfully replicated for installation in the new exterior walls. The garage was installed at the basement level. In 1998, a two-level modern deck and above-ground swimming pool were installed along the north wall.

The primary east elevation, laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers, is two-and-one-half stories high and three bays wide. The most prominent feature of the facade is the steeply-pitched, cross-gable roof system that is covered in green-painted, standing-seam metal. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps are visible above the main ridge line of the roof. Top plates and rafters extend beyond the load-bearing walls, creating 18-inch-deep eaves. Rafter-ends are exposed today, but historic photographs show they were originally concealed behind decorative, scroll-sawn vergeboards. Gable peaks were capped with finials that extended high above the ridgeline. Photographs also show the former placement of a gable-end dormer in the center of the roof, aligned with the main entrance below. The dormer was also adorned with scroll-sawn vergeboards and central pendant. A shadow outline of the dormer is visible in the attic.

In the central bay, the principal entrance door is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay wooden porch. The porch is approached by six brick steps with brick sidewalls that span the width of the porch. Stair rails are absent. The porch has a flat roof which is sheathed in green-painted flat-seam metal. The porch roof is supported by tapered, square columns set upon paneled bases. The entablature is unadorned, but scroll-sawn brackets embellish the front corners. The wood porch railings have square balusters and molded hand rails. The porch deck is constructed of narrow tongue-and-groove boards, and the ceiling is covered with beaded tongue-and-groove wood fabric. The entrance door system consists of a substantial 42-inch, four-panel wood door, wood panel and leaded-glass sidelights, and elliptical, leaded-glass fanlight. The leaded glass sidelights and fanlight were installed sometime between 1934 and 1945. Photographs prior to 1934 reveal that the multi-light transom and six-light sidelights had slender, wooden muntins. A wood screen door, with fancy scroll-sawn ornamentation, obscures the exterior view of the entrance door. Double-leaf, eight-light, French doors are positioned at the second story, providing access to the terrace created by the flat-roofed porch. These wood doors replaced an original, double-hung six-over-six-light window.

The current porch replaced an earlier porch with somewhat different configuration and detail. Earlier steps, constructed of wood, stretched the width of the porch, and there were no step railings. The original porch roof was supported by paired, tapered columns, set on square pedestals, approximately thirty inches high. Photographs also reveal that the original porch roof and the flat roofs of the flanking polygonal bays were embellished with lacy, scroll-sawn wood parapets. Shadow lines on the brickwork reveal the height and placement of the parapets. The loss of the fanciful wood ornamentation – scroll-sawn vergeboards, finials, and parapets - diminishes the lively

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Gothic Revival character of the mansion. It is fortunate that early historic images of the house survive ensuring that faithful reproduction of these character-enhancing features may be accomplished in the future.
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Fenestration in the south and north bays of the façade is symmetrical and varied. Polygonal bay windows are located at the basement and first-story levels. Windows diminish in size from the first through the third stories. Basement-level windows are positioned approximately three feet below the first-story windows. A brick retaining wall is dug in below grade, creating a deep, protective well for the basement windows. The windows in the south bay of the basement are six-over-six double-hung wood sash set upon a concrete sill while the windows in the north bay are three-over-three fixed sash set directly on the brick wall. At the first story, each bay exhibits paired, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash wood windows. The bays, outlined in heavy shouldered trim, are topped by a flat, metal-sheathed roof with a simple molded cornice. The upper-story windows display Gothic Revival-style drip molds that stretch down approximately one-third the distance from the window head. Second-story windows are six-over-six sash with square-arch eared moldings. Beneath the eaves are modified lancet-arch windows with irregular four-over-four-light configuration. All of the windows on the façade exhibit slender muntins and bulky wood sills. The first- and second-story windows are not original. These were replaced with custom-fabricated wood windows closely matched to the historic windows. The third-story windows are original, and most of these windows retain their original wavy glass.

The secondary elevation walls of the original mansion are mostly laid in five-course American bond, although moderate variations in the brickwork are evident. The five-course American bond of the 1967 addition has a uniformly pleasing appearance and blends well in color, texture, and mortar joint profile with the historic dwelling. The windows on all of the secondary elevations feature wood sills, substantial frames, and either pointed or square-arch drip moldings.

On the north elevation, fenestration is composed of two windows at each story. At the basement level, there is a six-light fixed sash in the southwest corner and a six-over-six double-hung sash in the southeast corner. First- and second-story windows are balanced, with six-over-six-light sash at the first story and three-over-six-light sash at the second story.

Like the façade, the west elevation is three bays wide and two-and-one-half stories high. The rear-facing gable-end of the 1967 addition extends approximately 15 feet beyond the plane of the original north wall. There is a regular rhythm of vertically aligned windows in each bay. Sash configuration matches the fenestration of the other elevations. A four-panel wood basement door is situated at grade in the central bay at the basement level. An additional basement-level door appears to have been added at the southwest corner, marring the pleasant symmetry of the elevation. A modern one-story, one-bay, polygonal-shaped deck slightly obscures the north bay.

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The south elevation displays marked contrast between the ages of the old and the new brickwork. A bold vertical line emphasizes the evolution of construction. The wall displays two columns of vertically aligned masonry openings from the basement to the second story. The
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sloping lot allows for the placement of a double-wide, wood-and-glass paneled garage door at the basement level.

Four contributing, early-twentieth-century dependencies are sited to the west of the dwelling. All of the dependencies have standing-seam metal roofs. The former milk house, constructed of white-painted concrete block, is one-story high and approximately 20 feet by 10 feet in plan. Three bays wide and one bay long, it is distinguished by a front-gable roof with deep overhanging eaves, six-light wood windows, and a single entrance door in the southeast corner. The workshop, 17 feet by 24 feet in plan, features a wood frame, front gable, and weatherboard siding. The one-story chicken house is two bays wide and thirteen bays long. It displays a simple gable roof, painted weatherboard siding, and a diverse collection of door and window styles. The largest dependency is the barn. Approximately 72 feet long and 21 feet wide, the barn is distinguished by its lofty gambrel roof, vertical-board siding, sliding end doors, and four-light fixed windows. An access door to the loft is located on the south elevation. The barn was built in two campaigns. The oldest segment is 21 feet wide and 25 feet long. This portion of the existing barn embodies high-quality building fabric and construction, and it is in good condition. This older segment may be the barn constructed by Ariel Foote, briefly described in the court-mandated auction documents from 1897. The later segment added 47 feet to the length. It is significantly deteriorated, a reflection of lower quality materials and construction techniques employed in its early-twentieth-century construction.

Architectural Description: Interior

On the interior, the original rear-facing ell plan is discernible. A total of nine spacious rooms, three rooms on each floor, are organized around a central hall. Ceiling heights are nine-and-one-half feet at the first floor, seven-and-one-half feet at the second floor, and eight feet, seven inches at the roof peaks on the third floor. On the first floor, the central stair hall is balanced on either side by well-proportioned formal rooms. A library is positioned behind the north parlor. The addition of a full bathroom and diminutive closets has transformed this first-floor room into a bedroom. The 1967 expansion increased the finished floor space to approximately 4,000 square feet, incorporating a large kitchen with adjoining dining area at the first floor, a fourth bedroom and three more bathrooms at the second floor, and a garage and utility area at the basement level.

The center hall features a suspended, open-stringer side stair with heart pine treads, simple square balusters, molded walnut handrail, and decorative, scrolled face-string panels. Newel posts are

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turned walnut, smooth and plain, with round-molded top and bottom caps. The under-stair is enclosed with handsomely crafted, beaded inset panels. High quality, well-preserved interior finishes

include heart pine flooring, exterior brick wall construction with plaster finish, and plaster applied to hand-split oak lathe on interior walls and ceilings. Handsome Victorian wood moldings survive

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throughout the house. Three-part, eight-inch baseboards are located on the first floor. The baseboards diminish to two-part, seven-inch style on the upper floors. There are two types of paneled interior doors. Most rooms have four-panel doors with raised panels, although there are also representative five-panel doors with recessed panels. Some of the doors retain black, cast iron rimlocks.

Broad window frames, recessed within the brick walls, create an attractive "window-box" feature. Double-beaded, symmetrical door and window casings with plain corner blocks are typical. However, the original trim and the plain corner blocks were removed and replaced in the parlor and library, circa 1910, with symmetrical Victorian moldings with bull's-eye corner blocks. Five original fireplaces survive although there is evidence that there were originally eight fireplaces, two on each floor including the basement. Mantelpieces are wood and unadorned except for the south parlor where the mantelpiece has Gothic ornament. Paint has been carefully removed from the mantel in the south parlor, revealing remains of its original decorative finish. The fireplace in the north parlor is surrounded with built-in cabinetry.

The interior appointments of the rooms in the 1967 addition were carefully matched to those in the original portion of the dwelling. Profiles of the original moldings were replicated and salvaged heart-pine flooring was employed so that the addition is pleasantly integrated into the larger mansion. According to a newspaper article published in January, 1967, in the *Fredericksburg Free Lance-Star*, the salmon-colored bricks used to construct the load-bearing walls and heart-pine floor-boards were salvaged from an early-eighteenth-century dwelling in Petersburg, Virginia.

An enclosed stair leads from the rear hall to the basement. At the base of the stairs is an attractive wood panel-and-glass door and sidelight system that forms part of the sub-division of the basement space. The door system may be an original, or at least an early, feature of the house. It is remarkably similar to the front entrance door system that appears in pre-1934 photographs.

The ceilings in the basement are finished, varying in height from seven-feet, seven-inches to eight-feet, six-inches. The basement has tongue-and-groove wood flooring in some finished areas and poured concrete flooring in the utility spaces. Plaster on brick walls are covered with twentieth-century laminate wood paneling. An ornamental wood mantelpiece and built-in cabinetry are installed over a sealed-flue basement chimney. Another brick-covered fireplace in the basement is believed to have served the original kitchen.

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8. Statement of Significance

Hartwood Manor possesses local significance in the area of architecture. The antebellum dwelling is a rare surviving example of the rural Gothic Revival style popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing in the mid-nineteenth century. Hartwood Manor is one of only two examples of the Gothic Revival style in Stafford County. The dwelling is particularly significant because it represents one of the first truly American house-types designed for the middle class.¹ Gothic Revival was applied to the "country villa" and "cottage" designs first introduced by architect Alexander Jackson Davis.

Embracing variety, complexity, and irregularity, Gothic Revival was the first style of the Victorian period to contrast with the symmetry, geometry, and order of the earlier Classical period. Hartwood Manor was originally constructed as the centerpiece of a 697-acre farm owned by Julia and Ariel Foote. Constructed in 1848 of brick, laid in Flemish bond, the dwelling displays various distinguishing features of the Gothic Revival style. Prominent character-defining features include a steeply-pitched, intersecting-gable roof; one-story, polygonal bay windows; pointed and square-arched drip moldings; modified lancet-arch windows; and deep eaves with exposed rafter ends. The Flemish bond and struck mortar joints exhibit high quality period construction. Fine craftsmanship is also displayed in the exterior and interior moldings and woodwork. Hartwood Manor is well-preserved and retains much of its original architectural integrity.

In addition to the antebellum dwelling, the complex encompasses four contributing buildings and one contributing structure. The additional resources include a gambrel-roofed frame barn, a concrete block milk house, a frame chicken house, a frame workshop, and a hand-dug, mid-nineteenth-century well. Internal evidence suggests that one segment of the barn is contemporary with the dwelling. The architectural character of the other dependencies and the barn addition suggests an early-twentieth-century period of construction. The utilitarian buildings complement the rural and agricultural nature of the property. There are no other structures, buildings, or sites on the parcel.

Justification of Criteria

Hartwood Manor is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because the dwelling is a rare surviving example of the rural the Gothic Revival style. Hartwood Manor is one of only two Gothic Revival-style dwellings in Stafford County, Virginia.

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Historical Background

Early Development in Stafford County

The gently rolling farmland surrounding Hartwood Manor was settled early in the nation's history. Formed in response to rapid population growth along the Potomac and Aquia Creeks, Stafford County was carved from Westmoreland County in 1664. The new county extended from the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers on the north and east to the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west. Named after Staffordshire, England, the county in its earliest form encompassed most of northern Virginia. Stafford County would later be divided into Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, and Alexandria counties.² Migrating settlers and immigrants, especially from England and Scotland, were attracted to Stafford County for its fertile land and abundant resources. By 1671, the city of Fredericksburg, offering urban amenities to residents of the rural countryside, had been established by land patent.

Hartwood Manor is located along Route 612, the route that served in colonial times as one of the main roads between Fredericksburg and Warrenton. The road was known as the Stagecoach Road in the 1830s because it was one of the principal routes that conducted travelers by stagecoach to local taverns. Only two taverns are known to have operated in rural Stafford County outside of Falmouth, Spotted Tavern and Peyton's Ordinary.³ A branch of Route 612 is named for the Spotted Tavern. A winery by that name is today located near the site of the historic tavern. Route 612 has experienced numerous names changes through the centuries. Former names include Jones Road, Dodds Mill Road, Old Warrenton Road, and Warrenton Road. Today it is known as Hartwood Road.

The present-day Hartwood Manor, constructed in 1848, is situated on land that was once part of Hartwood Plantation. Hartwood Manor is to be differentiated from two other dwellings called Hartwood that were also constructed on land associated with the plantation. The first Hartwood was built circa 1751 by Arthur Morson, who fought in the Revolutionary War.⁴ Morson, who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia, received a 5,000-acre crown grant that was known as the Morson Tract.⁵ The precise year that he built his residence is not known, but he lived at Hartwood until his death in 1798. He and his wife Marion Andrew Morson are listed among the founding members of Yellow Chapel Church, established as "a chapel of ease" so that residents of Hartwood Plantation would not have to navigate the muddy roads to attend services in Fredericksburg.

Early in the nineteenth century, Hartwood Plantation was sub-divided between Arthur Morson's grandsons Hugh and John Morson. The first Hartwood was still standing at the time of the sub-division of the plantation. The dwelling, situated on the tract of land inherited by Hugh Morson, was depicted on a land plat from 1827 as a hip-roofed, Federal-style building. The dwelling disappeared from county tax records shortly after the subdivision of the plantation.

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In the 1840s, Hugh Morson sold 790 acres of his land to John and William Irvine. William and his wife Sarah soon began construction of a brick Federal-style dwelling, the second dwelling to be constructed on the lands associated with Hartwood Plantation land and also the second dwelling to be called Hartwood. The dwelling was described in a 1992 historic resources survey:

“Most surviving Federal architecture in Stafford County occurs around Falmouth. However, one exception deserves particular mention. This is Hartwood, or the William Irvine House (89-68), located on the south side of Rt. 17 near Hartwood. Extensively altered over the years, Hartwood was built in 1841 after the original log and frame house on the site burned down. Hartwood was originally a two-story, three-bay brick building with a hipped roof and large brick end chimneys. Although extensively altered, the house retains the late Federal form and some details and is a good example of its style in Stafford.”⁶

Irvine’s Hartwood is located on the south side of Warrenton Road (U.S. Route 17). Although the house fell into ruin in the course of the twentieth century, it was purchased and restored by Charles Hudson in 1975.⁷

To avoid confusion related to the history of the Gothic Revival mansion called Hartwood Manor, a description which appears in Old Virginia Houses Along the Fall Line requires correction. The author inaccurately blends information about the three different dwellings associated with Hartwood Plantation. After identifying Hartwood as an eighteenth-century dwelling constructed by Arthur Morson, the author states:

“Bricks for the house were burned on the site, and framing and trim were hewn from white oak, hence the name Hartwood. The house has an English basement, central hall, stained glass and plate glass windows, the original doors, mantels, and wide plank flooring. It has been beautifully restored by Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss, who had bricks especially burned to match the original ones, and bought pine flooring from a Richmond dealer who could duplicate old flooring.”⁸

The author has apparently confused the Gothic Revival mansion constructed by Julia and Ariel Foote in 1848 with the other Hartwood dwellings. The architectural description may be sufficiently generic to apply to either the Morson house or the Irvine house. But the information about Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss relates to the Gothic Revival house. Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss owned the Gothic Revival-style Hartwood Manor between 1966 and 1971.

Locally, the Gothic Revival mansion has been known by several different names. In its earliest years, it was called the Foote House or Foote Place.⁹ When the dwelling no longer belonged to the

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Foote family, it was known locally and referred to in deeds as the Brick House Tract or simply as the

Brick House, relatively generic terminology found in early deeds. Margaret Crickman, who owned and occupied Hartwood Manor between 1982 and 1991, researched and wrote extensively about the property. She states that Captain Frank Flynn named the house Hartwood Manor in 1951 when he purchased the house. This is plausible because the current nomenclature first appears on a deed from 1964, after a survey by Paul M. Saunders, September 19, 1959, the year Captain Flynn sold the house.¹⁰ In her research, Margaret Crickman notes that there was a friendly confrontation between Sadie Segar and Captain Flynn over his use of the name Hartwood Manor because the Irvine House, which she occupied, was called Hartwood.

Andrew Jackson Downing and Gothic Revival Architecture

Hartwood Manor is notable as a rare example of rural Gothic Revival architecture in Virginia. The Gothic Revival architectural style was manifest in the United States between 1830 and 1860. "The Gothic Revival dwelling has a strong character, a romantic disposition, and an expressive vocabulary."¹¹ Dominant architectural characteristics include steeply pitched roofs, often with cross-gables, roof and wall dormers, polygonal chimney pots, diversity in fenestration, pointed or square-arched hood moldings over the windows, and decorative, curvilinear wood trim along the eaves and gable edges.¹² In contrast to the ordered, geometrical sensibility of the earlier Classical period, Gothic Revival-style architecture embraced the free spirit of the aesthetic movement, evoking mystery, variety, and contrasts in texture.¹³

Alexander Jackson Davis introduced the first truly middle class house designs in his book Rural Residences, published in 1837.¹⁴ The architect's "country villa" and "cottage" designs were further popularized, particularly in Gothic Revival expression, by Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) in his Cottage Residences, published in 1842, and in his 1850 volume The Architecture of Country Houses.¹⁵

Downing's books were practical, providing the growing middle class not only with architectural plans, but also landscape designs and price estimates. Embracing medieval values which extolled hearth and home, Downing believed that rural architecture should communicate harmony between the buildings and landscape and that the buildings should embody diversity as well as utility.¹⁶ According to Downing, "It is in the solitude and freedom of the family home in the country which constantly preserves the purity of the nation and invigorates its intellectual powers." Interesting similarities may be noted between design features of Hartwood Manor and Downing's Design V, Figure 37, "A Cottage Villa in the Bracketed Mode."¹⁷ The L-shaped plan and projecting bay windows are prototypical characteristics.

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Downing is perhaps best-known as an American landscape architect and horticulturalist. After
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inheriting a nursery from his father in Newburgh, New York, Downing wrote his Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, Adapted to North America, an acknowledged classic that was published through ten editions between 1841 and 1921.¹⁸ Downing designed the grounds for the United States Capitol, the White House, and the Smithsonian Institution. A number of the mansions and gardens that he designed with Calvert Vaux survive today along the Hudson River Valley.

As previously noted, Hartwood Manor is one of only two examples of Gothic Revival style in Stafford County. It is, in fact, the only "pure" example, designed and constructed wholly in the Gothic Revival style. The other example of Gothic Revival style in the county is Oakenwold (DHR #89-157) which appears in the "Historic Resources Survey of Stafford County Virginia" completed in 1992. Oakenwold is a vernacular frame farmhouse, built in several stages. One wing of the house is representative of the Carpenter Gothic style.

The Julia and Ariel Foote Family Farm (1837-1884)

The presence of a brick Gothic Revival mansion in rural Stafford County may be credited to Ariel and Julia Foote. The Footes moved to Stafford County, Virginia, from Burlington, Connecticut, circa 1836.¹⁹ Ariel Foote (1807-1854), the son of Jacob and Sarah Wilcox Foote, was one of ten children and a descendent of Nathaniel Foote, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Why the Footes immigrated to Virginia is not known, but Stafford County court records reveal that Ariel Foote and Simeon Beach purchased 1,122 acres of land from John and Hugh Morson in 1836. The basis of the relationship between Foote and Beach is unclear, but there is no evidence to show that Beach ever lived in Virginia. He appears on Connecticut census records in 1820, 1830, and 1840. On 21 March 1837, Simeon and his wife Mary Beach sold their interest in the acreage to Ariel Foote for \$1,500.²⁰

When Ariel Foote arrived in Virginia at the age of thirty, he was already a man of some financial means. He and his wife may have been newlyweds, because although they had no children upon arrival, their first child was born within a year. In addition to his interest in the land, personal property records from Stafford County for 1838 also record that his personal property included sixteen slaves and two horses or mules.²¹ Nonetheless, before constructing the brick house, Ariel Foote sold portions of his 1,122-acre property. At the time of construction, Hartwood Manor was the showpiece of a 695-acre parcel.²² The bricks for the house were molded and fired on the property,²³ and it is believed that the house was constructed primarily with slave labor.

Where Ariel and Julia lived between 1836 and 1848 is not clear, but it has been suggested that they occupied an older dwelling on their property. The assessed value of their improvements on the land

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increased dramatically from \$36 to \$283 in 1849, probably reflecting the building campaign on their
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land.²⁴ Their daughter Hannah was born in 1837, and between 1840 and 1850, the Footes had added four additional children: Jane (or Jennie) in 1840; Thomas A. in 1844; Sarah in 1845; and Charles J. in 1847 or 1848. Both the 1840 and 1850 census reports identify Ariel as a farmer and list Connecticut as the birthplace of both Ariel and Julia. The Story of Stafford, a research project of the Stafford County Board of Supervisors, refers to Ariel as Dr. Foote.²⁵ Independent research confirming his status as a physician has not been discovered, but one local historian believes that Ariel was commonly referred to as “doctor.”²⁶ Personal Property Tax Lists, 1839-1850, record that Ariel Foote owned a two-seat covered carriage, a vehicle-type commonly used, though not necessarily exclusively, by nineteenth-century physicians.

The Footes appear to have enjoyed early success on their farm. In 1850, the agricultural production census for Stafford County assessed the Foote farm at \$3,000. Ariel Foote also owned farming implements and machinery valued at \$100, livestock, including two horses, four oxen, and twenty-two swine, valued at \$250. His agricultural production consisted of 70 bushels of wheat, 125 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, 3 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 100 pounds of butter.²⁷ A comparison of farm owners listed in the 1850 census shows that Foote’s farm was assessed slightly above the average value of \$2,903. The value of the Ariel Foote farm was, at that time, in the top twenty-four percent of all area farms. Personal property records from 1852 show that Foote’s assets were valued value of \$794, and included four slaves, three horses, twenty-four sheep, cattle, hogs, one riding carriage, one clock, household and kitchen furniture, plates, and bonds and securities worth \$400.²⁸

Ariel Foote died in 1854. It is peculiar that although Ariel Foote had lived in Stafford County for sixteen years and was among the wealthier residents, the local *Free Lance-Star* did not publish his obituary. Judging from the number of lawsuits that he filed against his neighbors in the Stafford County courts between 1837 and 1851, he may not have enjoyed much local popularity.²⁹ When Dr. Foote died, his widow was appointed by the court to administer his estate.³⁰ At the time of her husband’s death, their children ranged in age from four to fourteen. Julia apparently was able to manage the farm successfully. Her occupation in the 1850 census was recorded as “keeping house.”³¹ But on the 1860 and 1870 census records, she listed her occupation as “farmer”.³² Julia maintained her residency at Hartwood Manor for an additional 31 years. Julia Foote and her family prospered, but not without some hardship. Both the oldest and the youngest children, Hannah and Charles, died in the 1850s. With more than 100,000 soldiers encamped in Stafford County during the Civil War, Stafford County residents experienced widespread destruction and deprivation.³³

Hartwood Manor served as a Union hospital during the Civil War. The property is depicted on Federal maps as the home of “Widow Foote.” According to Robert Krick, historian with the National Park Service, the dwelling was occupied by surgeons who treated Union soldiers during the battles

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of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, and Spotsylvania. Local folklore suggests that
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the Union soldiers cut down most of the trees on the property for firewood and that the basement floors were replaced after the war because the original floorboards were stained with blood.³⁴ However, three massive oak trees and a pecan tree in the front yard are believed to have survived the Union occupation. Even though many of the local houses were damaged and vandalized during the occupation, Hartwood Manor may have been spared because of the northern heritage of the owners.

When Julia Foote died, her three surviving children inherited the estate. The land was divided, and the "brick house tract" was inherited by allotment by daughter Jennie (Jane).³⁵ Sarah and Thomas were awarded property equal in value to the house tract. Jennie never married. On 7 October 1884, Jennie sold her interest in the house to her sister Sarah and brother-in-law William F. Graves, with the provision that she retain the right to live in the house and to receive financial support from them until her death.³⁶ She died six years later of a stroke. Both Sarah and William Graves died in 1895 without a will to direct the distribution of the estate. Within a short time, a lawsuit among the siblings forced the sale at auction of the house and contents. The relationship between the Gothic Revival mansion and the Foote family who had built and occupied it for sixty years ended.

Owners after the Foote Family (1884-2005)

Ownership of Hartwood Manor has changed hands twenty-one times since its construction, being sold by auction from the steps of the local courthouse on at least two occasions. The Brick House Tract was auctioned on 15 December 1897 and sold to Henry G. and Mary S. Chesley for \$960.³⁷ The Decree of Public Auction describes the house in this way:

Splendid estate in Stafford, on the Warrenton Road, 10 miles from Fredericksburg, the home of the late Wm. F. Graves. This property consists of between 160 and 170 acres of good land, well-watered and well-wooded, adjoining the lands of Thomas Foote, T.B. Mickle, Milton Courtney and others. It has a fine two-story brick house with a basement, containing nine rooms, and standing in a natural grove of magnificent oaks. There is a fine barn and out-buildings, good well and orchard, and other improvements, and it is one of the finest properties ever offered for sale in Stafford County. W.S. White and T. Weldon Berry, Commissioners.

In addition to the house tract, the Chesleys purchased an additional 18 and $\frac{3}{4}$ acres from Thomas A. and Dulce Foote in 1898, increasing the land parcel to 187 acres.³⁸ The Chesleys owned the property until 1903. Between 1903 and 1917, the dwelling and acreage were owned by Thomas Baker Brigham. In December, 1917, when Thomas B. Brigham sold the property to J.E. Patton, the house retained its 187-acre land parcel. It was described in court records at the "Old Foote Place."³⁹

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In successive years, not only was the house sold on multiple occasions, but portions of the acreage
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were also sold, reducing the land parcel to its current 8.9 acres.

Although the land parcel was reduced, the house was little altered until the second half of the twentieth century. The majority of significant, though not irreversible, alterations to Hartwood Manor were accomplished between 1962 and 1965 by real estate investors Dexter Hubbard and Philip S. Hotchkiss and by Philip S. and Betty Hotchkiss between 1966 and 1967. The extent of the renovation is well-detailed in the article "Hartwood House: The Manor Has Changed" that appeared in the *Fredericksburg Free Lance Star* on January 27, 1967. Contractor Hiter Carr removed most of what was described as "gingerbread detailing" as well as the roof dormer and constructed the addition to incorporate a kitchen with dining area, a bedroom, and bathrooms. Prior to this renovation, Hartwood Manor had only one narrow closet in a second-floor bedroom and one bathroom in the basement. A leaded glass window at the rear of the central hall which matched the detailing of the transom and sidelights around the front door was also removed to create passage into the new addition. The dormer in the mid-section of the roof was removed, and the window above the entrance door was removed and replaced by the existing French doors. When the renovated house had not sold by August, 1966, Philip S. and Betty Hotchkiss purchased the house for themselves.⁴⁰ The house was relatively well-maintained by successive owners. The dwelling was most recently purchased in 2004 by Stephen D. and Connie S. Hilker. They anticipate completion of a sensitive, comprehensive restoration of the mansion and grounds in 2005.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated parcel encompass 8.924 acres fronting along Route 612, Hartwood Road, in Stafford County, Virginia. The boundaries are depicted on the U.S.G.S. Storck Quad map and on the enclosed Plat of Survey dated October 11, 2002. The boundaries are identified as Parcel 26 20B in the Stafford County Land Tax Maps and in Deed Book 794, page 431. The property is bounded by Route 612 on the east, by Parcel 26B 6 on the north, and by Parcel 26 20C on the west and south.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property have been drawn according to the legally recorded boundary lines to encompass 8.924 acres of land associated with the dwelling known as Hartwood Manor. The boundaries were drawn to encompass the dwelling and the related early-twentieth-century contributing resources including a frame barn, a concrete block milk house, a frame chicken house, a frame workshop, and an early well. There are no other structures, buildings, or sites on the parcel.

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property:	Hartwood Manor, DHR File no. 089-0021
Location:	Stafford County, Virginia
Photographer:	Connie Hilker
Date:	August 11, 2005
Negative File:	Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Richmond, Virginia
Negative Number:	22327

Photo # 1 of 20: Main house; Primary east elevation; view looking west. Negative no. 22327:9.

Photo # 2 of 20: Main house; East elevation; view looking west. Negative no. 22327:1.

Photo # 3 of 20: Main house; South elevation; view looking north. Negative no. 22327:2.

Photo # 4 of 20: Main house; North elevation; view looking south. Negative no. 22327:19.

Photo # 5 of 20: Main house; West elevation; view looking east. Negative no. 22327:3.

Photo # 6 of 20: Main house; Front entrance; Negative no. 22327:18.

Photo # 7 of 20: Main house; Staircase. Negative no. 22327:10.

Photo # 8 of 20: Main house; Stair trim. Negative no. 22327:11.

Photo #9 of 20: Main house; Door to south parlor. Negative no. 22327:14.

Photo # 10 of 20: Main house; Fireplace in south parlor. Negative no. 22327:12.

Photo #11 of 20: Main house; Typical interior trim. Negative no. 22327:13.

Photo #12 of 20: Main house; Balustrade. Negative no. 22327:17.

Photo #13 of 20: Main house; Typical bedroom. Negative no. 22327:15.

Photo #14 of 20: Main house; Bedroom and attic doors. Negative no. 22327:16.

Photo #15 of 20: Well. Negative no. 22327:4.

Photo #16 of 20: Pecan tree and rear vista. Negative no. 22327:20.

Photo #17 of 20: Workshop. Negative no. 22327:5.

Photo #18 of 20: Goat barn. Negative no. 22327:6.

Photo #19 of 20: Milk house. Negative no. 22327:7.

Photo #20 of 20: Barn. Negative no. 22327:8.

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³⁷ Decree of Public Auction. Clerk's Office, Circuit Court of Stafford County, 12 April 1897.

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³⁹ Stafford County, Virginia, Circuit Court Records. Deed Book 17, 23.

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